Say, what is woman's heart 1-a thing Where all the deepest feelings spring; A harp whose lender chords reply Unto the touch of harmony; A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught With all the colored dreams of thought; A bark, that will still blindly move Upon the treacherous seas of Love. What is us Love ? - a ceaseless stream, A changeless star, an endless dream; A smiling flower, that will not die; "A beauty-and a mystery!"

Its storins as light as April showers; Its joys as bright as April flowers; Its hopes as sweet as Summer air, And dark as Winter its despair! What are its H pes?-rainbows that throw A radiant light where'er they go-Smitting when Heaven is o'ercast, Yet melting into storms at last, Br ght cheats that come with avren words, Beguiting i like Summer birds; That stay while Nature round them blooms,

But flee away when Winter comes. What is its Hate?-a passing frown, A single weed 'midst blossoms sown, That cannot flourish there long; A harsh note in an angel's song; A Summer cloud, that all the Is lighted up by a sunteam's smile; A passion, that scarce hath a part

Amidst the gems of woman's heart. What, then, is woman's Heart ?- a thing Where all the deeper teelings spring; A harp, whose tender chords reply Unto the touch, in harmony; A world, whose fairy scenes are fraught With all the colored dreams of thought, A bark, that still would blindly move Upon the treacherous seas of Love.

THE COURSE OF LIFE. TRANSLATED PROM THE SPANISH. O! let its slumber break, Arouse its senses and awake, Life, with its glories, glides away, To see how soon,

And the stern tooistep of decay Comes stealing on. How pleasure, like the passing wind, Blows by, and leaves us nought behind But grief at last; How still our present happiness Seems to the wayward fancy, less

Than what is past. Our lives like hastening streams must be, That into one enguining sea Are doomed to fall; The Sea of Death whose waves roll on, O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne.

And swallow all. Alike the river's lordly tide. Alike the humble rivilets guide To the sad wave; Death levels poverty and pride, And rich and poor sleep side by side Within the grave.

Our birth is but the starting-place, Life is the running of the race. And death the goal; There all our steps at last are brought, That path alone, of all unsought, Is tound of all.

Where is the strength that mocked decay, The step that rose so light and gay, The heart's blithe tone?
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and woe When age comes on.

Say, then, how poor and little worth Are all those gittering toys of earth, That lore us here: Dreams of a sleep that death must break, Alasl before it bids us wake. Yet disappear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEPTION OF EX.PRESIDENT POLK AT HOME.

Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the citizens of Columbia and Maury county. On Monday evening last it was understood that Ex-President Polk would, on yesterday, reach without distinct littligence went out into the from every direction, not only from the people from Marshall, Giles and Lewis counties, for the purpose of welcoming back an old triend, who tion known among men. At half-past 9 o'clock the committee of reception, consisting of the fol lowing gentiemen, went out some three miles from town to meet the ex-President, to wit: James H. Thomas, F. G. Roche, A L Pillow C J. Dickerson, W. S. Fiemming, W. C. Whithorne, A. M. Looney, A. W. rtilliard, C. B. Dancan, L. F. Pillow, J. R. Groves, W. J. Webster, R. B. Moore, M. Smith, and P. Nel-on.

As the ex-President, his amiable and accom-plished lady, and the committee of reception ad vanced towards town, they were met by an im-mense concourse of ladies and gentlemen, in carriages and on horseback. A short distance from town the procession was joined by the excellen Brass Band, and by a handsome military company from Jackson college, and by hundreds of cuizens on took. The excellent music of the band and the ringing of the bells, announced the approach of the long procession. The procession marched through the public square, which was densely crowded with speciators, and proceeded opposite to the State Bank. When the vast assemblage had gathered as near as possible, Major General Gideon J. Pillow, who had been selected by the committee to first purpose, proceeded to welcome back Mr. Polk to the society of his old friends and neighbors, in a brief, but in one of the most choquent spectnes that we have no selected the oleasure of list-mag to. Mr. Polk's Secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly, if the Banks were all sale, in all secondly the country is the sale and the country. ate indeed. The touching manner in which he alluded to the associations of other days, brought tears from the eyes of hundreds of his auditors, We will not do the speeches the injustice of attempting to describe them, but hope to be able

to procure copies for publication. After the speeches had been concluded, the committee and the procession accompanied Mr Polk to the residence of his esteemed mother whom he had not met in more than four years congratulations and good wishes of hundreds of his friends of both political parties. We say again that yesterday will long be remembered by the good people of Columbia and Maury county.

We are happy to state that the ex-President has nearly entirely recovered from his recent ill ness, and it is hoped that he will soon again recover his accusto ned strength and health. - Coambia, [Tenn.] Recarder

ANNEXATION REPUDIATED IN THE CANADA LEGISLA FURE .- In the Canada Legislature on Saturday week, while the ariff question was under discussion, the subject of annexation was casually alluded to, when Mr. Blake, Solicitor General, rose and spoke as toi-

"He deeply regretted that such a proposal should have emanated from any political party, or from any section of the Province. The darkest day for Canada would be that on which the last of the British troops should leave her shores. He trosted that he should never see that day, and he believed the sentiments he had uttered would be responded to by every Honorable Member in

This speech was received with loud cheers from all quarters of the House, and Mr. Blake is one of the disaffected party.

The Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania adjourned s ne die on Tuesday last. Among the measures passed are several of general interest.

The new Appropriation Bill provides for the payment of the interest on the State debt in their debtors, many of whom broke outright, current funds, instead of the depreciated cur- leaving the Banks minus. Soon the Banks rency heretofore so much complained of. It themselves broke, i. e., suspended specie pay- ton correspondence, we find the following on the also authorizes the re-issuing of Relief Notes to | ments, and a condition of bankrupicy ensued all the amount of those already out, which latter are to be called in and destroyed; and suspends for the period of three years the clause of the old act, by which \$53,000 of those notes were to be destroyed every three months. This meksure, it is said, will save the State \$70,000 to \$75,000 per annum in interest.

Provision is made for avoiding the Inclined Plane on the Columbia Railroad near Pulladel-

The same law provides for the completion of the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Canal. The new Revenue Bill, it is estimated, will bring into the Treasury from \$200,000 to \$500,-

the payment of the principal of the State Debt.

The Common School system is to be regignated.

We admit that there are inconveniencies con-The Common School system is to be reorganized, as well as the Militia System, which is so altered as to dispense with parades, substituting a small tax on all liable to service and who do not belong to volunteer associations.

Some important amendments to the Constitu tion were adopted, making the Judges of the various courts of the Commonwealth elective by the people. These, however, will require the sanction of another Legislature before they can

become part of the tundamental law.

RICHMOND, VA. Wednesday Morning, April 25, 1849.

WHAT IS TAYLORISM? Taylorism is as little understood in England as it is here Its Delphic revelations, if not designed to cheat and delude, have certainly had trat effect in the last campaign-and the same game is still being intended-though, thanks to a patriotic and enlightened people, the Veiled Prophet will have to rend the curtain of mystery that encircles him, and take a position on one side or the other. The imposition cannot much longer go on. Though from the leakings cut of private conversation, we may infer that Gen. Taylor is in favor of a Protective Tariff, the Inaugural on that subject is equivocal and double headed. When we first read that paper, which produced such a miraculous conversion of John M. Botts, we treated it as a bundle of vague generalities, which might be made to mean any thing or nothing. Such is the view taken in England, where the Free Traders and the Monopolists draw directly epposite inferences from the same sentence Let the Wnigs hereafter say nothing of the "Kane letter." The London correspondent of the National Intelli-

gencer has the following: "Both the Protectionists and the Free Traders are claiming Gen. Taylor as their supporter, and both, it is curious enough, claim him strength of the same sentence in his inaugural address. He says: It shall be my study to recommend such measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures." Protection tion, say the advocates of it, was in fact one of the principles on which Gen. Taylor was elected; his opponent was a free trader, and the people The above quotation from his rejected him. The above quotation from his ad-rejected him. The above quotation from his ad-dress, say the Protectionists, identify him, in the tutlest degree, and to the largest possible ex en, with our docume. The Free-trader replies: "On the contrary, the President's declaration means nothing more than that he will extend equal protection to all the great national interests; and, therefore, monufactures, the great object for which you seek projection, will not receive any encouragement or support beyond what is compatible with the interests of agriculture and commerce; which, we half, they would do, if any increased duty was laid upon foreign goods in aid and encouragement of similar articles produced at

THE SUBTREASURY.—We presume that, by general consent, the Subtreasury will now go down under the force of public opinion. We entirely agree with a writer on this subject, who says that the Subtreasury is the most absurd of all absurdities, and infinitely more injurious than "the Monster" was in its palmy days, because the latter had the power to relieve a stringent money market with its deposites from Government and individuals, but the Subtreasury "opens its ponderous and marble jaws" to receive nothing but coin, and there it lies to rust till the Government has a debt to pay—It lies to rust till the Government has a debt to pay—the money market is tightened, and by consequence, the money market is tightened, and by consequence, the money market is tightened, and by consequence money becomes dear, business unsatisfactory, &c., and such a state of things often occurs in the large cities, especially New York where receipls from customs are so large. The Subtreasury being the monster of the times, it should be demolished with as little delay as possible.—[Alexadria Gastette.] THE SUBTREASURY .- We presume that, by gene-

Upon this text the New York Journal of Commerce, a Taylor paper and formerly an opponent of the Subtreasury, comments with great force, bringing to hear strong arguments and conclusive facts. It shows that, under the present system, the business of the country is conducted with safety, and that any resort to Banks, whether a United States Bank "monster" or the pet bank system, as recommended in a late number of the Whig, would be folly and madness. We say nothing now of the gross imposition intended to be practised on the public, in keeping dark and suppressing "party schemes" before the election, and in now springing a repeal of the Subreasury. This "pattering with a double sense," this wearing of the "no-party" mask to reach power, to be thrown away, that end attained, and expose the hideous deformity of ultra-partyism, must strike the public ear with disgust and elicit an indignant and overwhelming indignation among all who believe in the golden rule of Honesty is the best policy." That considera tion aside, the facts and the arguments of the Jour-Commerce, the leading commercial organ prejudiced in favor or uk-de and by no means so recently filled, with so much honor to are entitled to great weight, and form the best himself and glory to the country, the highest sta | answer to the Whig clamor against the Independent Treasury and for a National Bank or the pet banks. They settle the question. Fatal step will it be on the part of the administration, to unsettle the present sound and prosperous system and once more expose the country to the giant Government. The Journal of Commerce says:

If we mistake not the Whigs will find it much easier to complain of the Sub Treasury system. than to adopt any other which will be satisfactory to themselves or the public. The present system might doubtless be amended in some particulars, but we do not believe that the party in powe will venture to discard it as a whole, or adopt the only competing system, the use of the

Banks. In the first place, the Banks in some parts of the country are entirely unsafe; and it is difficult to adopt a general system which is not available and applicable inroughout the county. The depositing the public money in the Banks, were in 1847 estimated by Judge Woodbury, then Se-

of jection to the use of them as depositories of the public money, provided the deposites so made, are to be employed as a basis of discounts; and on no other condition, we presume, would they be received by the Banks. When the public money is employ das a basis of Bank dis TRICT. counts, the first effect is very cheering to borrowers; and they consequently increase their engagements and extend their business. But when ne deposits are withdrawn, as they are at any imeliable to be, then suddenly the Banks muscurtail their discounts, and borrowers must pay up their extended line, without the usual facili-ties for paying even a smaller amount. It was the government deposits more than anything else that caused the enormous expansion of 1835 6 and the explosion of 1837. These deposits had been increasing rapidly for two or three years. and were distributed among a host of banks, making them all feel strong, when in fact they were never so weak before Gorged with money not never so weak before their own, and wishing to make a profit on it. and withat, to oblige their customers, the counts to an unprecedented amount. This enhanced the prices of all descriptions of priperty, and the enhancement of prices tempted new and ever increasing engagements, till at length even a most inflated currency was insufficient for the transaction of business, and so money became scarce in the midst of abun-Such an unnatural impetus had been given to business of all sorts, and speculation passed an act to distribute the surplus revenue dered to be distributed was \$37,468,859 97, being January I, 1837. When the instalments under liged to curtail their discounts and call in their the North with an undivided front." debts. This created universal distress among over the country, which was homiliating and disgraceful. Then came the Bankrupt Law, which, in palpable violation of the National

lions of indebtedness by a sweep of the pen. These terrible disasters, as we said before, ori-These terrible disasters, as we said before, offginated in the accumulation of a large government deposit of public money, the placing of that

Presidential canvass," and will "support the
ment deposit of public money, the placing of that

principles on which General Taylor came into
by subscriptions to railroads which would bring

our readiness, at all times, to dissolve our party ment deposit of phone direct, the placing of that some power" "It will be the organ of no person of no wealth into the State; that he preferred first ties, if it be necessary, in order to put into powculation and loans in consequence. We do not say that no o her causes concurred with the above,

the truin of this assertion appear. o ith such a lesson before us, and still fresh in 000 from sources not here of ore drawn upon.

Our recollection, can it be believed that the peoprovision is also made for a Sinking Fund for ple of the United States will sanction the same

> nected with the Sub-Treasury system. The lock-ing up of large amounts of specie, (which is the basis of paper currency,) must of course affect the money market,-first, by diminishing, for the time being, the amount of specie in circulation or in Bank vaults, and secondly, by begetting caucion, and perhaps curvailment, on the part of he Banks. But of the two, this is a saler operation, and in the end much less injurious, than an undue expansion. The latter begets speculation,

this reason the revenue should be so gradualed as not to exceed the expenditures. At present, as we have a considerable debt on hand, there would eem to be no danger of any great accumulation. The scarcity of money for some time past, has by many been attributed to the Sub-Treasury system, but, we think, without sufficient reason. Doubtless the locking up of even a few millions of sp cie has had some effect, but there must be other causes still more efficient. It is not our

object now to trace them out, Finally, whatever may be the views of the new House of Representatives in regard to the Sub-Treasury System, the Senate will uphold and detend it. Its repeal, therefore, cannot be ooked for at present, whether desirable or not. Some amendments may, and we hope will, be made to it, but to its repeal, and the consequent cidedly opposed.

MORE HEADS OFF.

the minor organ, the National Whig, and stopped the daily record of removals-an "innovation upon usage," as the big organ calls it. We are, therefore, forced to look for light to the different Democratic papers for the removals in their vicinities. We have a batch of them, but have no room this morning but for one case, and that in the State of South Carolina, where, as the Charleston Mercury says :

"The Democratic party of South Carolina, in their long reign of power, steadily refused to sanction or countenance removals from office for opinion's sake, and they had reason to expect a like forbearance on the part of their oppor ents."

Dr. F. M. Robertson has been appointed In. spector of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., for the port of Charleston, in the place of John M. Clapp, removed. Mr. Clapp is an accomplished scho. far, having studied chemistry under the distin guished Professor Silliman, and in every respect discharged his duties with an ability and fidelity creditable to himself, and satisfactory to the whole community. Yet such a man is removed on merely party grounds. The Mercury says: "We would not exchange the "dead Ossory for a thousand living sons less meritorious."

That paper, with just severity upon violated professions and with prophetic warning, s. vs.: "This is the introduction into our midst, under

the regime of Taylorism, of that contemptible policy of political proscription, which, for years past, has been repudiated by the people of South Carolina; and we presume it is but the commencement of a system which is to drive rom office every Democrat who relused to sacrifice his principles, and to fill their places with the

partizans and advo. ales of Wh ggery.

"Let not the Whigs attempt to shelter themselves from responsibility under the miserable pretext that the public interests require the removal of taithful and efficient officers, whose or y offence consists in a difference of political seniment. Such hypocritical evasion is as anworhy of those to whose hands power has been con-

filed, as it is unjust to its victims.

"To those who now for the first time have inroduced this obnoxious system of proscription in South Carolina, we have only to say they have assumed a responsibility to which they will here-after be strictly and rigidly held. We know that we speak the sentiment of the State on this subject, and we tell these gentlemen that they have conjured up a spirit which, exercise it as they may, will, in due time, "return to plague the inventors."

"The fruits of a great public victory are really all that make it worth while to have fought and won it.—
It would be a curious piece of generalship, after such a rout of the adversary, to give him back his p isoners, collect his fugitives for him, restore his baggage, supplies, military chest and artillery, leave him the field, and withdraw from the country."—Nat. Int ligencer. "Victory," "rout," "adversary," "prisoners," "fugitives," "baggage," "supplies," "military chest," "artillery," &c. Who would have thought that such language would be held by an organ

of a President who had "no enemies to punish," and who was to restore the blessed times of "the earlier Presidents," "the era of good freiing" ?-The above is indeed, as a correspondent of the New York Post says, "Proscription made easy" ples are brought down to the level of the lowest Grand Ledge of the nited States. understanding. "Mr. Peter Parley has obtained the credit of

conveying a great deal of information to the rising generation, by means of easy and familiar pie. After element capacity of the young percer desires to clothe its teachings in such familiar language that General Taylor, obtuse as he is, cannot fail to comprehend it. This is a most happy thought-happily carried out, too; for it throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes and convulsions of the union of Bank and throes to the "rout"-is now to regard them as his "adversaries"—to treat office-holders as "prisoners"—the offices held by all but Whics, as the "baggage, supplies, military chest and artillery' of the enemy, which it would be madness not to This language is plain, simple, comprehensive and easily understood.

We are decidedly opposed to proscription for opin ion's sake, although str ngly in fav. Republican zation - Natcher Courier.

The above, which we find in yesterday's Times, is but a pretext for a violation of the "no party" professions of the last campaign .-Mr. Jefferson was a party man, with avowed principles, and the Federalists charge him with naving commenced the rule of "proscription" ... Up in what ground, then, can the friends of Gen. Taylor, without "party schemes," and who was pledged to put down all party, choic Jefferson's rule as their own model? How can they, with out the grossest inconsistency, seek to turn out any Democrat who is honest, faithful and capable, to make way for a Whig?

The district is Whig, but we trust that the gallant and truly Southern Democratic candidate, George Penn, will succeed over Colonel

Crawford Turner, one of the 13 Whig dissenters from the "Conway resolutions." Mr. T. in Fitt sylvania admitted, like Messrs. Botts, Scott and Pendieron, that Congress had the power to enac, the exclusion of slavery from the territories, but put forth the following unsatisfactory excuse for standing out against the solemn action of Virginia. Such a district should forget party, and elect none but a true man at the present crisis, Can they be satisfied with such an extenuation as we find to the tollowing effect in the Danville

Register, Whig: "He did not, as has been asserted, approve of Scou's resolutions, because he thought they were too tame and yielding, nor did he approve of the Conway resolutions chiefly because he was opposed to calling the General Assembly togethe to legislate on subjects which would fall more legitimately within the province of a Convenof all sorts, that a certible crash must have tol-towed, even it the Government deposits had con-tinued in the Banks. But as if to make an ex-plosion inevitable, Congress in June, 1836, Legislature of North Carolina. For these he voamong the different States. The amount so or. ted, and he humbly conceived they covered the whole ground without relinquishing an iola of the aggregate on deposit in the different Banks, Southern rights; but, it for no other reason be should have preferred them from the fact that Banks were unable to comp y, and all were ob-

> MORE OF TAYLORISM! In the Charleston Courier (Taylor) Washing-

subject of the discordant "organs " The Prospecius of the Republic has appeared. Constitution, wiped out some two hundred mil- and its editorship under the exclusive care of A. voted to the "doctrines which prevailed in the late it is to be an independent Taylor paper. Thus but that was the originating cause, and the more the subject is investigated, the more clearly will be administration as it would be it it adhered to the principles of the late canvass-another representing it as it should be in Whig opinion; our recollection, can it be believed that the peo- and a third representing it as it is or may be, in the different phases which it may assume. It is reasonable to assume that they will be at loggerheads with each other-for the three will agree

> On Saturday last a number of important arpointments were made in the place of officers removed, and a few more are to fellow this week. Mr. Ewing has gone to the West on a short visit; and, upon his return, there is to be done a brisk business in the way of removals.

Mr. Dellas writes to the Pennsylvanian that the phrase in his parting address to the Senate, and terminates in disaster. The tormer prevents | which has been held up as a plagiarism from Ma-PROMOTED.—We learn that Lieut. George
Adams has been promoted to a Commander in the Navy, in place of Commander Irvine Shubrick, deceased.—Norfolk Beacon.

Speculation.

Wherever the public money is put, whether in the Sub-Treasuries, it will do mischief, if accumulated in large amounts. For this address.

Speculation.

Wherever the public money is put, whether in the form of a quotation, and was so written in the original copy of his address.

It hof March last.

The Cholera has almost entirely disappeared.

The Cotton market is steady and prices slightly improved.

Gauley, was used by him in the form of a quotation, and was so written in the original copy of his address.

Gauley, was used by him in the form of a quotation, and was so written in the original copy of his address.

Gauley, was used by him in the form of a quotation, and was so written in the original copy of his address.

THE NEW CODE OF VIRGINIA. The committee of revision has been most assiduously engaged in their examination of the parts of this work heretofore reported by the recommittee have, besides, been employed at night in their rooms.

The revisors have been laboring to complete the residue of the work and were just congratulating themselves that the last sheets of the bills to The thunders of the big organ, the intelligent and, in this room were many manuscript bills, Ken; that he had been represented in New Kent house all the books much used about the work, Robinson, had been sent to Mr. Patton for his examination and returned by Mr. P. with memoranda of amendments proposed or of suggestions and several others nearly completed by Mr. R.

labors for the past 15 years. The loss which has occurred is one greatly to be deplored-yet it is not regarded as irreparable. what has been reported to them, and the revisors have already set to work to prepare again the bills which have been destroyed. To do this now by the time the Legislature is to meet, seems almost too much to expect. But no effort will be spared to accomplish it.

The bills already reported by the revisors, and printed, occupy 830 pages, and they, with the amendments thereto proposed by the joint committee on revision, (many of which were suggested by the revisors, and many other concurred in by them, as improvements of their report,) will give employment to the Legislature, even if the revisors should be unable to supply the loss which has been sustained, in time for the whole code to be acted on at the extra session, which commences on the 28th May.

On Sunday last a great crowd assembled to witness the consecration of the new and beautitul Episcopal Church in Fredericksburg, Bishop Meade officiated, assisted by Rev. Dr. Sparrow, Mr. Friend, Mr. Cole, and other clergymen .-The Church (St. George's) is in the Gothic style and is under the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Maguire On Monday, says he News, 67 pews were sold for \$21,600, leaving 13 instead of 20 free ones .-The debt is \$21,000.

Last week in Forila considerable snow fell, and in many places the ground was frozen an inch in depth. The frist appeared to prevail in streaks; a portion of the crops in the fields being cut off, while in other portions of the same field suffered little er no bjury.

In some counties in Georgia the wheat, much I which was headed the cotton and sweet and Irish potatoes, were amost entirely destroyed.

At the recent sessio of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F. of Virginia, we learn that Etward S. Hough, of Alexandri, was elected Grand Master for the ensuing yar; E. Fizhugh of Wheeling, D. G. M , and Jan F. Smith of Jefferson, G. W ; R, H. Reid, Secetary, and George W. To-I-r, Treasurer : Mests Philips of Fauquier, and -a sort of military primer, by which its princi- Crump of Richmod, representatives to the

> AMERICANS OF THE ISTHMUS .-The Panama Star the 24th March, in demus by the America, thus speaks of the town of Panama:

Let any one walkaround Panama and he cannot fail to noticebe marks of the Anglo-Saxon. American sn-boards, in the regular the phrases employed do not prove attractive to catchine style-"Chep Goods," "Broker's Otthe General, what can prove attractive? It is fice," "Licensed Auctmeer," &c., meet the eye here and there "Ging, going, gonel" style that would do entit to Peier Fonk, in his palmiest days, echees om different places along the streets; the hore jekey and the peddler are not behind the others; nd yesterday we heard untered with an earnstness that would have honored San Slick-"ou don't want to buy no dried apples, nor about latt a boiled ham, already cooked, nor a little ess nor haif a barrel of pickled pork, real prince Boston carbor, nor nothing, do you?" Even Cave Johnson, the immortal Cave, wold here find some one with whom to divide his bnors and share his mistorones. The bulleti board of Messis Leetch & Co. now hears the familiar words oit-Mail faile: to-day, and then adds: "Nothing iers have become showners and ship-brokers; and thus has the one dutt and quier town of Panama, under the iffuence of American energy and industry, become the scene of activity and business.

ng geological and oberalogical examinations They are highly piesed with their success thus lar, and there is no knowing but that they may discover deposites of gald as rich as hose of Ca-We have sen some of the ore washed out of the bids of rivers and taken out of quar z and we look with a geadeal of interest for their

The survey for a railpad under the contract of Me-sis, Aspinwall & Cc, is going on with much capidoy; the examination of the engineers are proving more flattering landbey had annerpased The building of this read will give a still to ther impulse to business and make Panama, aside from all other considerations, an important point for business, and increase the value of property The climate nere is phasant as could be desired, the nights cool and contortable and the days warm and agreeable, thethermometer ranging at a pleasant temperature all the time, while the rereshing breezes of the Pacific keep up a fine and continuous exculation of pure air. The health of Panama it as good as any point on the Pacific or Adamic oceans. Is it not fortunate that our countrymenare has blessed while waiting for transportation to our destination.

advices from the South by the English steamer, however, inform us that we will shortly be supplied with effensive and commodious means, a large number of fine vessels having already sailed for this joint.

For the Enquirer.
RICHMOND SENATOHAL DISTRICT -- WELL WHAT WILL COME NEXT?" Dr. Sheppard said at the European Hotel, that e preferred Mr. Botts for Congress to any other man, but would have voted for any candidate re-gularly nominated by a fairly organized Conven-very respectfully, RO. A. MAYO. gularly nominated by a fair y organized Convention, provided such nominee were a Whig, and idler reported it about town that Dr said he loved Botts better than he did his wife!

False, of course. question, as is universally known, and admitted by Mr. Stanard himself; and a writer in vestermorning's Whig, signing himselt "D," is tary. "informed" that Dr. Sheppard is a Wilmot Proviso man-for that is the amount of it; - his icformation, of course, false again.

Dr. Sheppard, at New Kent, said he was opposed to a State subscription to the Eliham railroad, because the road would benefit only a few individuals, and he would not tax the many for ference with slavery by the Congress of the Uniber of the Legislature should not be so carried would bring foreign productions into the State, upon the principle of the old fable about the terests which are as "belly and the members;" for, said he, "feed the their own firesides. beliy well, and the members will be sure to thrive." And it was reported in the lower country, that he said he would not consider himself the representative of his constituents, it elected, but the ally possess the power to degrade the South by of course; for no man of common sense would

make such an assertion. This is considered a sufficient reply to all that was said in the morning papers of yesterday, on this subject.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore American]
NEW ORLEANS, April 21. Higgins, the mate of the steamer Falcon, wa commit ed to jail to-day, after examination, for jury upon the South. final trial, upon the charge of murdering Davis,

RICHMOND, Tuesday, April 24th. To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Gentlemen-1 did not see until late yesterday

your paper of that date, containing a communi-cation signed "New Kent," in which the writer visors. The committee has been sitting daily from thinks proper to refer to me, by name, and to call 9 till 2 and from 4 till 7, and the members of the committee have, besides been employed at night last Thursday, Mr. Stanard did not say, in relation to the State subscription to the Eltham Railroad, that "he would vote for said State subscription as at present advised, and atterwards that he would vote against such subscription unless instructed to do so by a majority of the three counties in the lower end of the District." Being thus form the Civil Code would be written this week, called upon I deem it but sheer justice to state when a casualty occurred, calculated, for a time, emphatically, that, as I understood Mr. Stansomewhat to dishearten them. Mr. Robinson had ard's remarks, he never said any such thinglatterly determined to decline or postpone other professional business until the completion of the Sheppard stated that Mr. Stanard had pledged himrevisal, and, leaving his office for a time, had concentrated in one of the pariors of his dwelling to this Road. Mr. Stanard denied that he had of the State subscription was not raised in New tham rairroad (which proposed merely to allow the people to make the road with their own money,) which was not true, as the journal of the Senate, which he had carried with him to New for consideration. There were other bills proposed Kent and read to the people, would show; that in hy Mr. P. and sent to Mr. R for examination, lact he had been in favor of the charter, while Dr. Sheppard, who was a large slockholder in the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, had and about to be sent by him to Mr. P. On the been retained as their counsel to oppose it, and night of the 22nd a fire occurred, which destroyed had done every thing in his power to deteat it. all the manuscript bills in the room (except two short bills) and destroyed other papers and some very valuable books. Of these the greatest loss say that, if that question ever came before the senate, he should be governed in his course upis the copy of the code which Mr. R. was in the on it as he had been in voting upon the charier habit of using, containing on the margin of it his originally—by what he believed to be the senti references to all his subsequent statutes on each ment of the District; that if he believed a maj. rity of the people of the District were in favor of subject. We sincerely sympathize with Mr. R. the subscription, he would vote for it, it other in this destruction of an important fruit of his wise, he would vote against it. I am suce he never said any thing about voting agains the subscription "unless instructed to vote for it by a majority of the three counties in the lower end of the District," or any The committee of revisors are going on with thing like it. Dr. Sheppard may have so expressed himself, but I do not hink I can be mistaken in saying that Mr. Stanard never did Having been thus brought into the newspa-

pers, I will say one word as to the meeting in Charles City, last Thursday. It was a meeting, not of the people zenerally but of the friends of Dr. Sheppara alone; held, not in the Court-house, but in the room of a private gentleman, very late in the evening, and consisted of precisely sixteen persons, all told, and some of them, I believe, vere under age. I entirely agree with a "Whig of Charles City," in the Republican yesterday, as to what he says with respect to this meeting, and also in the opinion he expressed, that "Stanard is perfectly safe in Charles City, as well as through BAT. GRAVES. out the District."

[From the Richmond Republican.] Messrs. Ednors :- During a recent and tempo ary absence from home, your paper of the 10th instant containing a card, under the signature of Mr. John A. Lancaster, in which my name i mentioned, was put into my hands. The above card would have had my earlier

ttention, had I been at home, and I must now

ask of you the favor to publish my reply. From the perusal of Mr. Lancaster's card, i will be peceived that he urges two causes of com--1st, that I should have thought proper to make his vote on the continuation of the I Railroad a subject of animadversion; and 2dly, in so doing that I had misrepresented him en-

I beg leave to reply to the second complaint be tore I make any answer to the first; and I will premise by saying, that it would have been, in my opinion, entirely proper in Mr. Lancaster and certainly much fairer to me, for Mr. L. to have stated in full in what I had misrepresente him, and not to have consented bimself in deal ing in the general and indefinite charge of misrepresentation. But as Mr. L. has chosen t pursue his own course, it is for me to reply to him; and my response is contained in one ence: I have never represented Mr. Lancasier as voting for or against any measure, for which or against which he did not vote-and it I can be made sensible of having done Mr. L any injustice by misrepresentation on my part, upon however immaterial a subject it may be, I wil at all times and on all occasions be ready to make the amende honorable.

Now as to the first clause of complaint which is, that I have thought proper to make his vote on the continuation of the Louisa Railroad a subject of animadversion. Was Mr. Lancaster the delegate from Hen

rico-and as such, the representative of county? It so, has not every voter in the county the inalienable right to scrutinize and cribing the recent chages wrought on the Isth- cri icise the public course and the votes of the delegate? What have I done more than to exercise this right? Am I to be held up to the delegate? people as having given Mr. Lancaster a just cause of complaint, for doing that which every body else might do? Mr. Lancaster's vote against an appropriation for the extension of the Louisa Railroad, was, in my humble opinion, contrary to the wishes of his constituents, and in direct conflict with the interests of the lower part of the city. The line of extension was from the junction of the Louisa and Frederick-burg Road to the Dock, through the val ley - if ever completed - and nobody will doubt that it will be completed - will it not enhance the value of the property lying on its route? Will it not give animation and new vigor to business in the lower part of the city? In a word, would it not reduced to the interests of his constituents Nobody will or can doubt it. Mr. L. does not venture to give expression to any such doubt in his speech above quoted—ne does not pretend to say in that speech that his constituents are opit. Then, I ask, if by extending the Louisa Railroad through the valley to the Dock will give a healthy vigor to the lower portion of the cny, and give an increased value to properly along is route, did not Mr. L's vote against this exten sion conflict with the interests of his constituents, and was it not opposed to the best interests of the lower part of this city? Such opinion I have expressed as to the result of Mr. L's voie tormed and expressed upon the day the vote was given, long amerior to my nomination as a can-

> r or of my judgment in lavor of the people of fenrico and the lower portion of the city of Richmond. Mr. Lancaster apologises because he is found n the bill for the excusion of the Loui a railread, nanked with the opponents of internal improvements—a position new to him, who has always been the firm friend of internal improvement. I am the friend of internal improvements, but not semuch infatuated in my love therefor as not to disriminate between those schemes which are to mild up that city, pour wealth into our midst whose only tendencies will be to weaken our hands, draw off our trade, and put a blight up on ar efforts. Had I been in the Legislature las winter, I should most unhesitatingly have voted or the extension of the Louisa Road. I could not, entertaining the views I do, have been found professing good will to that road, giving a vote and making a a speech against its best inte rests; much less could I have been found casting my support in favor of the Alexandria and Val ley railroad through Manassa Gap, which, if ever completed, will be a tap to the Louisa Railroad, carrying all the trade to Alexandria, which, but would be compelled to come to our market The influences which prompted Mr. Lancas er' course doubless were satisfactory to himself, but I do not and cannot believe that they have or will

view of the great interests at stake - this opinior

s still entertained; and it I am in error, it is ar

DEMOCRATIC MEETING. At a meeting of the Democratic party of Al-

Dr. Sheppard has every where assumed the exandria, held on Monday evening, the 16th inprecise position with Mr. Stanard on the slavery stant, at Sarepia Hall, Hugh Latham was called to the Chair, and Geo. O. Dixon appointed Secre-

> On motion of John T. Johnston, it was unanimously Resolved, That it is inexpedient, in our judgment, to run a Democratic candidate for Con-Resolved, That holding the question of inter-

It is to be a daily, iri-weekly and weekly paper, the benefit of the few; and that, moreover, a memwise, as of more magnitude than any other now C. Bullitt and John O. Sargeant. It is to be detirely lose sight of the interests of the State at claim, on the part of the North, of power not party, or fraction of a party." &c In other words, it is to be an independent Taylor paper. Thus equal and chartered rights, and true to those interests which are as near to Southern men as Resolved, That we look upon the position of

representative of the State at large! False again, the passage of a Wilmot Proviso, as calculated the North, and as certainly leading to our oppression; and we consider this position, united declaration beforehand, that we will submit to this wrong, as impolitic, alarming, and unwerthy of freemen, and as directly inviting further and more aggravated acts of aggression upon our rights, by those who have already and always shown too willing a disposition to inflict in-Resolved. That it is inexpedient to nominate

HUGH LATHAM, Chairman.

THE THREE ORGANS.

There will be three Whig or Taylor organs in Washington—the Intelligencer—the National Whig—and the Republic just being erected by those experienced musicians, Bullitt and Sargent. This is quite an array of official harmonies. presume these instruments will play their respecive parts with great skill. The Republic will be a mellifluous and oily concern-its airs liquid with praises-its notes gentle and non committal -its overtures frequent and original-and its pleadings in favor of "a covenant broken" quite natural. The Whig, being more temporary in its structure, and less identified with the personal fortunes of the administration, will grind away under the window of the White House, until General Taylor sends out Col. Bliss to buy it off with some of the new gold dollars. The Intelligencer is of the antique school of music-grand and solemn-full of darkness and dust. It will come lown with an awful crash upon Zachary, with some old requiem cavernous with threats, and terrible with reproaches, unless he should come to terms in the handsomest and speediest manner .-The music of this aged instrument is occasionaly s irred to its deepest depths by the most fearful Gales.

There can be no harmony between these organs. You might as well expect the organs of the street, the parlor, and the church, to accord. They are got up by different artists—on different plans—and with different designs.—Pennsylvanian.

From the Abingson Democrat THE DESTROYER IN OUR MIDST! It may not be improper to make known to the ountry some events that have lately transpired in this part of the country, that Virginia and the South generally may understand that Northern fanaticism is no longer confining its operations within its own limits; but is invading our fire

ors and dangers of servile insurrection. On Tuesday the 3d day of April, 1849, the Grand Jury of Grayson county, empannelled it. the Circuit Court of that county, made a present-ment against "Jarvis C. Bacon for feloniously and knowingly circulating a printed ramphlet entitled 'An Address delivered by Edward Smith in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, Ohio, from the 20th verse of the 13th chapter of Romans,' the said pamphlet being intended to cause slaves to rebel and make insurrection, and denying the right of property of masters in their slaves:" and they further presented the same persen for "te oniously and knowingly circulating a printed book, of the same tendency, entitled 'A narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass, an

American slave 12 On the same day Judge Brown issued his Bench warrant, for the arrest of Bacon. On Wednesday morning the criminal was arrested by Mr. Geo. W. Reeves, deputy sheriff, and was examined before Messis, E. Nuckolis, W. B. Hall, and Samuel Cox, three magistrates of Grayson, by whom he was committed for further trial, and gave hall for his appearance before the County Court of Grayso, at its Ap il term, to be further examined on the charge. Too much credit cannot be given to the Grand

Jury of Grayson, and particularly to the for-man, Col. Stephen Hall, for the firmness, zeal and energy thus displayed in ferreting out and presenting for punishment a course of high-handed violations of the laws of Virginia, and bold attacks upon the rights of our people and the peace of our community. This Jarvis C. Bacon, a young man of good appearance and some smartness came to Grayson, from Ohio, during the past pel, belonging to a sect of seceders from the Me thodist Church, who are the followers of a man named Scott, styling themselves "True Wesleyans," whose distinguishing characteristic is the fierce bi terness of their hostility to slavery. He did not at once throw off the mask, and for some ime he was permitted to preach in the various Methodist meeting houses in Grayson, and exended his operations into the upper part of Carroll. In a few weeks, however, he displayed the cloven toct. He began to disseminate his incendiary publications, and descerated the pulpit by preaching Abolition sermons. The churches were soon closed against him; he then preached at some private houses. This, too, was soon orbidden; and then he commenced assembling gangs of negroes and a few white persons at such places as they could be gotten together, and continued to utter his dangerous, destructive and illegal doctrines. He had located himself in a neighborhood where there were many slaves, all of whom belonged to good masters, who were contented and orderly. The natural consequences soon ensued. The slaves became disorder-ly, discontented and mutinous. Their owners became uneasy and perplexed, and the quiet of the country was threatened with serious distur-

bance. ople of the country, aroused to a sense of their danger, took steps to enforce the laws, by means of the ordinary process of a warrant; but it was resolved to abandon this course, and postpone any action prior to the session of the Superior Court. The result of

this action is such as I have disclosed. The incendiary clearly contemplated results, at which every man of proper feeling must shudder. His action demonstrated a reckless and insolent determination to set the laws, alike of the Commonwealth and of public opinion, at defiance, and his effrontery is only equalled by the patient forbearance of the people of Grayson; who, amidst their just excitement and indignation, were content to await the action of the constituted authority, instead of inflicting upon the violator of their rights, and the assailant of their peace, that summary punishment which his conduct so richly de

This man is, doubtless, only carrying out the designs and obeying the commands of some master spirits-he may be but the advance guard of a crusade against the rights and safety of the South. His fanatical brethren of the North would do well to look to the results of his efforts before they plunge into similar dangers, in the perpetration of their mad, vain GRAYSON. and criminal designs.

Further Extracts per the Europa.

THE NEW EMPEROR OF GERMANY. The vaccilating gentlemen who constitute the Parliament of the central power at Frankfort have at last elected the King of Prussia Emperof Germany. A deputation was immediately sent to Berlin to offer him that high station. The eputation arrived at the Prossian capital on the 2: March, where they were received with great reremonies and honors, and were told in confidence that the King would accept, that they might exclaim, "Hail, Frederick William, Emeror of Germany !"

RESPONSE OF FREDERICK WILLIAM. On the 3d March the Frankfor deputation has their audience with the King at noon. His Ma-jesty came as usual from Charloneaburg to the Palace to receive them. After the President of the National Assembly (Simson) had delivered a short and plain version of the iniss on they were harged with, the King answered pretty much in these terms:

The message he had heard had moved him erly, and lifted his look toward the King of ings. It had brought before his soul his holy Kings. It had brought before his soul his holy duties as King of his people, and one of the most powerful German Princes. In such moments the eye should be clear and the heart film. In the resolution of the National Assembly which called him to the head of Germany, the voice of the representatives of the people was contained. This call gave him a claim which he knew how to appreciate. It laid upon him at the same time immeasurable sacrifices, if he answered in the affirmative. The German National Assembly had, through their resolution, testified a continuation of the proposed at the front door of the State Court-house, and continuation of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of the said country of the state Court-house, and the country of the said country of Richmond for two months successive, and possed at the front door of the State Court-house, and the country of the said country of the state court-house, and the country of the said country of Richmond for two months successive, and possed at the front door of the State Court-house, and the country of Richmond for two months successive, and possed at the front door of the State Court-house, and the country of Richmond for two months are continued to the country of the said country of the said country of the country of Richmond for two months are country of Richmond for the said country of Richmond for two months are country of Richmond for the said country of Richmond for the said country of the country of Richmond for the said said of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of the said country of Richmond for two months are country, according to the country of the said country of dence toward him which he deeply acknowledged, and entreated the Deputies to express his ed, and entreated the Deputies manks for. He was also ready to prove by his acts that the men had not mistaken him who had counted upon his exerting himself to the u-most to procure the unity, if, with the violation of samises, he should adopt a resolution which would recessarily be followed by decisive consequences for Germany. It was now for the governments of the single German States and their Princes, in emmon deliberation, to examine whether the Constitution was satisfactory to them as a whole, and in its separate parts; and whether it gave him the means, in conformity with his position, to manage the concerns of Germany with a strong hand. It, however, the shield and shelter of Prussia were needed, he would, even without a call, true to the mission of his house and people, plant himself by the side of Germany. THE CONSTITUTION AT FRANK-FORT -On the 25th ult, the German Parlia-

ment was occupied with the discussion of the draft of the Constitution. The paragraph conferring upon the imperial power the right of deour readiness, at all times, to dissolve our party claring war and concluding peace was adopted, On the 26 hthe Parliament voted sections 53 to 68 of the Constitution for Germany. tions determine tarther the duties of the central powers, with reference to the maintenance of the internal and external peace of the German empire, and the framing and carrying out of meaally possess the power to degrade the South of the passage of a Wilmot Proviso, as calculated to deprive us of all moral power in a contest with after the debate on the question whether the supreme authority be conterred on one person or a Several sections referring to the two Houses of

the Diet were passed, among others, one conferr-ing on the smaller States a greater number of portions of Austria took no part in the German Confederate State. This section was voted by a majority of 290 to 231. The number of nemthe colored man, on board the Falcon, on the a Democratic candidate for the House of Deleed at 192. Prussia is to have 40; Austria 38; Bravaria 18; Saxony, Hanover and Wertemberg
10 each; Baden 9, and the other thirty-two States
and free cities from six members to one each

A Copy—Teste.

A Copy—Teste.

A Pril 11—cw2m

the four smaller kingdoms wil receive an ang-mentation of two members ear, and five other States of from two to one each MITIGATIONS. - The Chaber of Deputies of Turin met in permanence of the 28th. In an evening sitting, the same day tipresitent of the Chamber made the following atement to the Champer mane the House, relative to the House, relative to the deputation they had sent to his Majesty: "The King stat that his father, to his Majesty had considered his Charles Albert, had considered his duty to ab-dicate, as the heavy conditions aposed by the enemy had almost broken his hrt. Te King added, 'I have already obtained one const. added, 'I have already obtained ose conditions to be much less onerous than at ret proposed and I shall do all that I possibly to proposed turther mitigation of them. The ing finally ex. pressed his anxiety for the indepdence of the country., and said that on this poi he would not depart from the policy of his fathe? The Minister Pinelli then addressed the Chaber, and said

that the Ministry had determined send a mes-

senger to the Austrian General, order, with

the aid of the great powers who h offered their

mediation, to obtain some importa modification

of the armistice. Finally, the Cimber met in

ecrei committee, to consult on thmeasures ne.

With reference to the section bove alluded to

ce-sary to be taken under the exing circum-THE NEW KING The new King of Sardinia, V or Emmanu. el, was born in the year 1820. 11842 he mar. ried the daughter of the Archduk Reynier, the former Viceroy of Milan, who nanimself mar-ried the sister of Charles Albert. 'hus the new King is cousin-german to the Eximpetor Per dinand, first and second cousin ; the presing Emperor, Francis Joseph. On th 26th, Victor Emmanuel reviewed the Nation Guard at Turin, by whom he was received white utmest sides and preparing to plunge us into all the hor-

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS - he arrival of nearly three hundred French Comunists at Nauvoo, Illinois, is noticed in the Gincy Whig where, we learn from the same scree, they in tend to locate permanently. They te compose mostly of machanies and farmershaving with them their impliments of husbandrand a value ty of tools suited to their several ides. Their religion is similar to that of the Uterians, and their manner of living much lik that of the Socialists, though, unlike many the French and English Socialisis, they are crupalend strict in the preservation of the viue of the domestic circle. "This company is headed by Monsieur Ca-

bet, the great French politician, wheter 40 years has been the leader of the republian pany a of the Island of Corsica, was instrumental in the overthrow of Charles X. and Loss Phillipps and was banished by the latter frot France the term of five years. In this compny are ma ny of Monsieur Cabet's firm friend, who havbeen with him in his endeavors o extreme France from kingly power, and has ofen bee imprisoned for their advocacy of rep blican prit ciples. Monsieur Cabet and compay lead t way, and thirty thousand follow in he wake," T. BABINGTON MACAULAY has at nonneed his withdrawal from policical life .-This was done at Giasgow, on the 2d ult., when

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore American.] Washington, D. C., Apri 23, 1849. OFFICIAL -APPOINTMENTS BY THE 'RESIDEN' The following Deputy Postmasters have be

the freedom of that city was presented to him.

Abraham Jones, at Quincy; Illineis; Richa L. Wilson, Chicago, Illinois; Abier Ausic Lynn, Massachusetts; Julius M. Addey, Ithic Collector of the Customs-Bela B. Haskell, Waldoborough, Maine; Daniel Remick, Kenne bunk, Me.; Wm. B. Smith, Machias Me.

Surveyors-John B. Abell, Town Breck, Md Wm. Coad, St. Mary's River. Timber Agents for the Navy-E. D. Tracey, John Waterston, Isaac Townsend, Daniel G. McLeane, Antonio Collins, Pensacols, Florida; E. Sanford Sayne, Z P. Davis, Alabima; J. H. Thompson, Louisiana; Wm. B. Howell, Mississippi.

TO UNDERTAKERS. A PLAN for building a new Court-base for the county of Amelia—of brick, with stone foundation, covered with fin—with all the specifications, will be by the first of May next, deposited in the Clerk's Office of said county, for the inspection of Contractors and Undertakers. Scaled Proposals will thereafter be received until the first of June, when they will be opened by the committee, and the contract awarded.

Address—'The Secretary of the Building Committee,' Amelia Court-house, Va. E & LEIGH, in behalf of the Committee.

April 20—ctlstJune
The Richmond Whig, Petersburg Intelliger
and Petersburg Republican will publish wice a w until the 15th May next, and forward their account Amelia Court house.

MRS. SHEFFEY'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR

AT KALORAMA, STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

MRS. SHEPFEY having been obliged by circum this method of cailing attention to the School under the School u her care.

The Seminary which she formerly conducted hawithin the last three or four years, given place to a fix mily acknot—the number limited to twelve—all of whem are required to be bearders. By this change, Mr. S fee's herself much better enabled to do her duty to those committed to her care, the small number of pupils admitted into the school rendering it companitively easy for her to exercise a parental supervision over them.

The cultivation of habits of neatness, order and purcitantive, the development and regulation of the intellection powers, and, above all, the careful training of the moral part, are what Mrs. Sheffley understands by the word caucation. Nor does she affect to despise the word caucation. Nor does she affect to despise the head of "manners and accomplishments,"—she cannot think grace of manner detracts aught from behevilence of feeling, or the ability to give pleasure renders the despise to do so at all the less laudable.

As regards the course of study adopted by her, Mrs. Swould merely say, she has found from experience that the time allotted in this country to the education young ladies is too short to admit of their making areal attainment in "the whole circle of the sciences."—She prefers, therefore, that her pupils, as a general thing, should undertake a few branches at a time, a The Seminary which she formerly conducted has

Mrs. Sheffey hopes, in conclusion, that all confiding children to her care will find her little establishmen what she endeavors to make it—a refined and happ-home, a school for mental improvement, and a nutery of netty. if picty.

The next session will commence on Tuesday, the list day of May, and end the last day of September.
TERMS, per session of five months—half payable.

ndvance : Board and tuition in English, - - - - \$ reach, Music on the Piano, with singing and use of instru-Susic on the Guitar, and Latin, at the charges of

Professor, REFERENCES-Rev J D Tyler, Hon L P The REFERENCES—Rev J. D. Tyler, Hon L.F. Hom-son, Erasmus Stribling, Esq. Benj Crawford, Esq.) A Cochran, Esq. Dr.F. T. Stribling, and Hon A. H.B.S. art, Saunton: Hon B. G. Baldwin, O. P. Baldwin, E-and R. H. Gallaher, Richmond; Hon R. K. Meade, Pair-burg; Hon J. S. Lomax, Fredericksburg; Andrew Hunte Esq., Cantelatoms, Jefferson county; Gen. S. H. Lewis an Hon Daniel Smith, Rockingham county. March 16-c2aw6w

N. CHANCERY-VIRGINIA :- At Rules held in Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancers the Richard Circuit, the 7th day of April, 1849; Richard O Morris, and James M Morris and William Morris, isfants under the age of twenty one years, their brother and next friend, the said Richard O V

against Richard Garland, Edward Garland, Cabus M Call

IN CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:-At Rules held in the 1 Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chance? the Richmond Circuit, the 7th day of April, 1849. Charles West, against

Edwin J Cooper and other The defendant above named not having entered he appearance and given security, according to the acts. Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearance are given security. Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appears
by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inabitant
this Commonwealth, it is Ordered, That the said of
fendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said
Court on the first Monday in June next, and anset
the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order for
forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the
city of Richmond for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the
said city.

A Copy—Teste,
April 11—cw2m
PROBERTS flex

IN CHANCERY. -VIRGINIA: -At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancer for the Richmond Circuit, the 7th day of April, 1849;
William Daly, Joanna Daly, Elizabeth Daly and Nate Op Daly.

ty Daly,
against
Joseph Daly, Wiliam Daly, Betsy Tinsley, John Tinsley, James Tinsley, Edward Tinsley, Jack Tinsley, and ther
Defendants
The defendants above-named not having entirely and pagarance and given security, according to the their appearance and given security, according act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhibitions of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that is said defendants do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court on the first Monday in June 1871, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months of cessively, and posted at the front door of the State Court-house, in the said city. A Copy. Teste, April II—cw2m P. ROBERTS, Cleft.

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 7th day of Aptil, 1849:

Matthew Terrell, Administrator of Elizabeth Terrill, deceased, against

Thomas Hargrave and Sarah his wife, and other Thomas Hargrave and Sarah his wife, and made the period of the latest above named not having entered their manual period to the act of the latest and the latest according to the act of

The defendants above named not having to the act of appearance and given security, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearance by satisfactory evidence that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, it is Ordered. That the said fendants do appear at the rules to be field for the said fendants do appear at the rules to be field for the said fendants on the first Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order the forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and